

American Notes in Munich.

Published Daily.

A Prayer in Time of War.

BY MARY WASHBURN BALDWIN.

Our Lord of Hosts, we crave tonight
Guidance through darkness into light.
Teach us the meaning of it all
The agony, the wrath, the thrall,
The blasting blindness of mankind,
Hot hatred, searing soul and mind.
Oh, Thou, All-Wise, Omnipotent,
Such are thy tools divinely sent!
Thou only darest to devise
A Way through human sacrifice,
To sanctify through pain and dearth
A Nation's travail and the birth
Of Thine own Kingdom, Lord of Might,
To wrest Redemption from our Night.

A Timely Gift.

Mr. Louis Gerstley of Philadelphia, has sent a thousand marks to the Oberbürgermeister for the relief of those here left in distress by the absence of fathers and sons at the front.

The American Red Cross.

The office of the American Red Cross is at the American Library, Salvatorplatz 1, and is in charge of Frau Dr. Sofie Yung-Nordhoff and her assistants. The telephone number of this office is 25 3 17. Any persons desiring to serve in any capacity under the American Red Cross are invited immediately to register their names and addresses. The Library office hours are from 9 to 1 and from 2:30 to 7.

The Fourth Red Cross Lecture.

In Dr. Jung's fourth lecture she dealt with the lymphatic circulation, the nervous system, and wounds.

The lymphatic circulation is carried on somewhat on the same principle as the blood circulation. Food goes from the stomach into the intestines and here it is absorbed by the lymphatic circulation. Little hair-like tubes have a sort of suction apparatus and through the membranes of the intestines they suck the nutrition. The lymphatic circulation is really what carries on the nutrition of our bodies.

These sucking vessels are distributed all along the course of the lymphatics throughout the body.

They are accompanied by little hard ducts. Often we eat something bad. If this substance makes its way into the intestines these lymph ducts try not to allow it to gain entrance into the circulation. The tiny glands absorb poison within themselves and slowly dispose of it. Glands may enlarge not only from irritating substances which we eat, but also from substances which we inhale or which come through cuts. When poison enters the body by respiration the glands about the neck swell and often have abscess formation.

The brain consists of the Grosshirn, or cerebrum, the Kleinhirn and the Hirnstock. The Grosshirn is situated in the front and upper part of the skull. The Kleinhirn is at the back. The Hirnstock or medulla oblongata, consists of all the brain and nerve fibres that pass through an opening and travel down through the vertebrae column. This is protected by Nature so that very little injury can come to it under the influence of our own volition.

The brain may be compared to a central telegraph station. The nerves go out from it through the spinal column and from thence through all the different parts of the body. There are Motor and Sensory nerves.

In Schusswunden, or shot wounds, sometimes a bullet does not penetrate the tissue deeply — in which case we speak of a Streifschuss. The bullet of the modern infantry rifle is a very deadly one. The old bullet consisted of lead and powder. Now, instead of having lead alone it is surrounded with a mantle of hard and smooth steel, and has tremendous power of penetration. If the bullet happens to go through tissue containing unimportant blood vessels, a wound may not be serious. The old-fashioned bullet of lead frequently burst as it entered the body, broke up into small fragments and sometimes the fragments penetrated an artery.

Shots from artillery guns are of a terrible nature, usually tearing the limbs. If the tissue is badly torn there is at first not much hemorrhage — the blood vessels separating, shrinking within themselves and forming a clot so that bleeding stops. Great care must be taken in the transportation of wounded soldiers that a second hemorrhage, or Nachbluten, does not occur.

The Quetschwunde can be inflicted when the soldiers of opposing armies come close enough to strike each other with the butt ends of their guns. It is an injury produced on the soft parts. Parts are crushed black and blue, blood vessels and nerves may be torn, but again, this is a wound where there is little bleeding at first.

If the Bisswunde, or bite wound, is on one of the vital portions of the body it is more serious than when on one of the extremities. The Risswunde, or torn wound, can occur in various ways, as when a dull instrument has been thrust into a body and is torn out.

If a wound is clean, Nature is rich in her provision to help repair the damage. Sometimes a wound heals so beautifully that a scar is hardly to be seen. This is called healing by first intention, or Erste Verklebung. This is only when the wound is clean, when no germ has entered and no tissue is missing. In Zweite Verklebung, or healing by second intention, usually some substance is missing and we have a rough edge. Nature partially replaces what is lacking by means of new cellular tissue, Granulation Gewebe.

The American Relief Association of Munich.

Executive Committee:

Consul-General Gaffney, Honorary Chairman
 Professor Fullerton, Chairman
 Dr. Bissell
 Mr. de Forest
 President Garfield
 Dr. Williamson

The Executive Committee has organized the following Committees to work under its general direction.

I. Relief.

Mr. de Forest, Director.

A. Emergency Relief to Americans

Dr. Williamson, Chairman
 Mr. Crocker
 Mr. Jennings
 Mr. Josselyn
 Dr. Lubeck
 Mr. Robbins
 Dr. Reazor
 Mr. Waitt
 The Director, ex officio

B. Red Cross

Walter Stilson Hutchins, Honorary Chairman and Representative at Washington D. C.
 Professor Fullerton, Chairman
 Dr. Bissell
 Dr. Coit
 Mr. A. M. Williamson
 Frau Dr. Nordhoff-Jung
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II. Information.

President Garfield, Director.

A. News

Mr. Baldwin, Chairman
 Dr. Bissell
 Mr. Crocker
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 Mr. Jennings
 Judge Lehman
 Mr. Robbins
 Mr. Satterlee
 The Director ex officio

B. Transportation.

Mr. Schneider, Chairman
 Mr. Lane
 Mr. Bryant
 The Director ex officio

C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration.

Mr. Brand, Chairman
 Mr. von Engelken
 Judge Spiegelberg
 The Director ex officio

D. Banks and Credits.

Mr. Watriss, Chairman
 Mr. Loeb
 The Director ex officio.

To avoid confusion, all matters within the scope of each Committee's powers are to be handled under the direction of its Chairman only.

The Chairmen may be found daily after 11.30 A. M. as follows:

I. Relief

A. Emergency }
 B. Red Cross } At the American Library

II. Information

A. News
 B. Transportation
 C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration }
 D. Banks and Credits } at the Consulate.

The Bavarian Government's Courtesy.

The act of the Bavarian Government, in putting several through trains a week at the disposal of Americans desiring to go to Holland, is very deeply appreciated by us.

This is by no means a commercial venture, on the part of the Government, for these trains, proceeding North, as they do, with a full complement of American passengers, must return empty. Thus the Government's act costs it much more than any financial return. It is indeed an act of true international courtesy and kindness.

Moreover, these „Amerikanerzüge“ have left the station at Munich exactly on time and with a grateful lack of excitement and hurry. Some of the passengers during the last two days were railway men, familiar with all the operations of trains, men who could appreciate the infinite detail involved in

arranging the operation even of a single train. They observed the systematic management of the Government's trains with admiration. This admiration was doubled as they considered that this management, characterizing everything connected with any of the German governments, was equally in evidence at a time when one might easily imagine the railway stations, as well as all other public buildings, in a condition of turmoil and topsy-turvy.

Oberbürgermeister Geheimrat von Borscht paid a pleasant compliment to us yesterday by going to the station to offer his friendly farewells to the travelers. Such an act is also characteristic of the Germans, who, better than any other people, know how to add the personal touch.

"War is hell," of course, to quote again General Sherman's favorite phrase. But adversity sometimes accentuates qualities not always emphasized by prosperity. Certainly the present exigency has, in the first place, made infinitely clearer to us the patriotism, unity and purpose of the German people; secondly, it has strengthened the ties binding Germans and Americans as nothing else has done or could do.

Let us learn from our German cousins a lesson in national life and make our own profounder both in purpose and accomplishment.

The Railway Schedule.

In the four directions which now chiefly interest Americans, trains are running as follows:

To Lindau: 3.09 and 8.09 a. m. and 3.09 and 8.09 p. m.

To Kufstein: 2.36 and 8.36 a. m. and 2.36 and 8.36 p. m.

To Berlin: 1.47 and 8.47 a. m. and 1.47 and 8.47 p. m.

To Würzburg: 1.05 and 7.05 a. m. and 1.05 and 7.05 p. m.

The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.

Now that the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente have come to actual warfare, it is interesting to note that, ever since 1883, when Germany, Austria and Italy formed the Triple Alliance, the peace of Europe has been fairly well preserved without any counterbalancing alliance at all. The present counterbalancing Triple Entente, or friendly understanding, was never so hard-and-fast as has been that among Germany, Austria and Italy. To be sure, the alliance formed by France and Russia did become such practically. But the present Triple Entente, consisting of the Anglo-French Entente in 1904 and the Anglo-Russian Entente of 1907, added to the original Franco-Russian Alliance, has now, by the event of war, become in grim fact really another Triple Alliance.

The War: Germany.

Those who would have a translation in compact form of the official documents which preceded the outbreak of hostilities are recommended to read the *brochure* entitled "Germany's reasons for the War with Russia" published by Messrs. Liebheit & Thiesen, Berlin.

The War: Belgium.

After the capture of Liege, the German Government in an official communication to the Belgian Government acknowledged that the Belgian army had upheld Belgian military honor to a startlingly fine degree, and offered to make a new agreement with Belgium, by which that country should allow German troops to cross her territory, promising to evacuate as soon as the war situation permits. Belgium's answer was a repetition of her earlier refusal.

The War: France.

The first four of the field guns captured by the Germans from the French in the battle near Mülhausen now stand in front of the Kaiser's palace in Strassburg.

The War: Italy.

The Italian government has instructed its Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin instantly and categorically to deny the rumors that Italy has really little friendly feeling for Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The War: Montenegro.

Of the eleven declarations of war announced in as many days, the seventh and eighth were made by Montenegro against Austria and Germany respectively. Judging by relative populations, this is much as if Bolivia were to declare war upon the United States.

But the brave Montenegrins have always been a free and warlike people. Descended from the purest Serb aristocracy, they wear in their caps to this day a broad border of black silk as a token of mourning for the defeat of the Serbs by the Turks on the battlefield of Kossovo in 1389.

The War: Servia.

The battles along the river Drina, says a despatch from Vienna, have led to a decisive victory by the Austrian troops over the Servian forces near Loznika and Baljewe. Many prisoners were made, and much war material was acquired.

The War: Russia.

A Russian torpedo boat has been sunk in the neighborhood of Hangö. Ninety men were lost.

On the Russian border the Germans have been victorious in a series of skirmishes. Chief among them were those at Marggrabowa, Mława and Stallupönen. The Germans occupied in great force the

town of Mława eight miles across the border on the Russian side and drove back a Russian cavalry corps. Again, yesterday, at Stallupönen, about nine miles this side of the Russian boundary, the Germans won a great victory, capturing over three thousand of the enemy and six of their machine guns.

The troops of Austria-Hungary are pressing further into Russian Poland and have sent back some seven hundred deserters to Linz and Salzburg.

The Commander-in-chief of the Russian army has acquainted the entire active force with the fact that Russia is waging war as the result of unjust action by the common enemies of all Slavs. Those who prove their hatred of those enemies are assured, first of all, of the safety of their persons and their estates; in especial, any attack on the persons and possessions of Poles loyal to Russia is to be punished with the utmost rigor of martial law. In the second place the Russian government promises preferment to such persons, either in the civil or military branches.

This from the Russian side. Now from the Polish. The "Nova Reforma" of Cracow publishes an article in which it says: "Nobody can imagine how it looks now in Warsaw. The Russians have gone! It seems like a dream. Recently some nine unfortunate persons were hanged, and others tortured. Some weeks before, there was a manly (!) hunt for the scholars, the academic youth, the pathfinders and the sportsmen. Today this is all past. There are no more employees who have the duty of organising bandits. Today finally, one may venture on the streets, and throwing off the mask, say what and who he is."

The Russian troops, it is reported, have entirely left Finland, in order to concentrate elsewhere. Moreover, the mobilisation in Finland seems to have failed, as many of those called to arms failed present themselves at the recruiting stations in Helsingfors and Viborg. With the lack of an adequate police backing, a forcible taking of men was not feasible. Moreover, adds the report, two Finnish divisions stationed in Helsingfors and Viborg have escaped from their quarters without having first called the reserve troops under arms.

Thus, two welcome events proceeding from the present war would be the deliverance of Finland and Poland from the Russian yoke.

The War: The Colonies.

The "Svenska Dagbladet" of Stockholm is informed from London that France and England combined are to attack the German colonies on the West and East coasts of Africa, that entire colonies are to be conquered, that within a week the Ger-

man African colonies will disappear and that they are to be divided between France and England. We shall see.

The War: America.

"In these heavy hours", says the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, "in which the enemies of culture and freedom have made common cause against us, there comes from the distant ocean the news that the government and people of the United States, in spite of their relationship with England, have evinced in word and deed unmistakable evidences of sympathy".

This is not to be wondered at. Americans will not soon forget the loyalty with which the German peoples supported the cause of the Union in our Civil War, and by immense popular subscriptions to United States bonds gave us the financial support so needed for its happy issue.

The "American Notes".

This paper is published by the Süddeutsche Verlagsdruckerei, Schellingstraße 46. Communications concerning the editorial department may be sent to Elbert Francis Baldwin, Editor, at the above address.

Communications concerning the business department may be addressed to Leslie Dayton Bissell, Business Manager, Amerikanische Bibliothek, Salvatorplatz 1, where copies of all issues in any quantity may be obtained.

The Editor, Business Manager and others connected with this paper contribute their services without charge. The price of the "American Notes" is twenty pfennigs, and any sum remaining after the bare expenses of publication will be given to the Red Cross.

Where the "Notes" may be Found.

The American Notes in Munich may be found on sale at the

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„ Continental
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„ Leinfelder
„ Park
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